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We have received at our elevator from Milwaukee 5,000 bushels of

Salvage Wheat

which we shall offer at \$1.75 per hundred in any quantity as long as it lasts. The feeding value of Salvage Wheat for poultry feeding is equal to the sound wheat, and we suggest that you cover your requirements until next spring for prices will be very much higher.

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Can you see distant objects clearly through your reading glasses? Or are you compelled to take them off every time you look off at a distance? Then you need KRYPTOK Glasses.

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Townshend, Vermont

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The Brattleboro Reformer

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

END NOT IN SIGHT.

General Brusloff, although he is the swiftest of all the generals in action, sees the end of the war no nearer than August, 1917. This guess corresponds so closely with Lord Kitchener's that it takes on much significance. Lord Kitchener said that the war would be at its height, in its crucial stage, in 1916, and it is. To end sooner than the date named by Brusloff a sudden and disastrous break in the Teutonic defenses is necessary. That break may indeed come, and an end be reached sooner than August, 1917. But it is to be noted that the experts are very conservative in putting a limit to the war. As for General Joffre, the greatest of them all, it will be observed that he assumes no clairvoyance, but just fights on.

Lord Derby, under secretary of war, who has just returned from France, where in company with Gen. Haig and Joffre, he saw the trials of the tanks, before they were sent into battle to do awful havoc against the Germans, says: "I wish I could pick one of my horses as a winner with the same certainty of victory as have the entente allies. We have now an European army with better guns, better rifles and better ammunition than any other country in the world today, but I do not agree with the people who expect the war to end within six months, as it must surely continue over the winter."

We shall all give the glad hand to the boys of the First Vermont regiment, who are now returning from the Mexican border, after nearly three months of strenuous training under trying conditions. It speaks well for the change in sanitation since 1898 that nearly all of the boys at Eagle Pass have remained in good health and that no serious epidemics have swept through their ranks, when we remember the large death rate and the physical wrecks from typhoid, malaria and other diseases among our poorly equipped and poorly fed volunteers who answered the call in the Spanish-American war. The call to the border this year may be only an incident in history—we hope so. But let it be remembered that it found the First Vermont regiment ready, and that it was one of the first organizations among all the national guard of the country to start southward. And while these boys who are now returning did not face death and privations on a foreign soil, give them due credit that they had the spirit and the will and were ready to do so if their country demanded the sacrifice. We shall be glad to have our boys of 1916 safely back home, but let us give them due honor for what they dared and were willing to do when they went forward to face what appeared to them unknown perils and dangers.

Now that the schools are in session it behooves automobile drivers to exercise the greatest caution at the periods when the children have just been dismissed from their studies. The boys and girls, in the exuberance of spirits, will often jump suddenly from the sidewalks to the highways without a look as to what is coming. In a walk of less than 200 yards on Main and High streets one day this week the writer saw three accidents very narrowly averted.

Ex-Gov. Walsh, in his talk to his fellow members of the Irish Charitable society in Boston the other evening on his long trip to the Orient, was very guarded in his statement about independence for the Filipinos. He said: "It may be a mistake; it might do better to wait until our work is done."

The Morrisville Messenger is peeved and is ready to slap somebody on the wrist. It calls Max Powell of Burlington a perennial office seeker in noting his defeat for the Republican nomination for representative by J. C. Stearns. P. S.—Perhaps the Messenger is right about Max.

Barre has reason to feel proud of its growing importance as an educational center, with 450 students enrolled in Spaulding high school and more than 250 in Goddard seminary.

The Demand for State Economy.

(Burlington Free Press.)

The more people think about state expenses the more they are impressed with the inexcusable waste in doubling expenses in some departments in a few years, despite the fact that there is very slight increase in Vermont's population.

It cannot be that the people of the Green Mountain are twice as wicked and lawless now as they were a few years ago. Yet State Treasurer Scott's annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, shows that the cost of the administration of justice in Vermont during twelve months was \$417,769.99 as compared with \$291,124.85, ten years ago, 1906, and \$214,889.73 in 1903. The doubling of these expenses is a public scandal.

We do not know why the department of weights and measures should increase from \$2,208 in 1911 to \$14,046.63 in 1913, and to \$12,930.80 in 1916. There is not the slightest excuse for this. The Vermont public department spent the sum of \$84,669.78 in one year.

Not many years ago the state legislature met on the first Wednesday in October and followed the long established precedent of adjourning by Thanksgiving. Now the session drags along a number of months.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, the legislative expenses were \$61,079.83; in 1907, \$81,759.19. In 1903 the legislative expenses jumped to \$124,293.80, in 1911 to \$145,794.20, in 1913 to \$190,577.12, three times as much as in 1901.

In this connection the St. Johnsbury Caledonian voices the general demand for reduced expenditures as follows:

"The people of Vermont feel that they are a law abiding body of people and that they need as little official restraint as any people in the country. But we doubt if there can be found elsewhere in this country 355,958 people who have more prosecuting attorneys, more judges of courts, more collectors of taxes, more managers of state institutions, more lawmakers, more heads of departments for the real labor to be performed than this same little state of Vermont. We believe the government of the state is top-heavy and therefore unnecessarily expensive and that there is an opportunity for some constructive men to outline a practical system of retrenchment without sacrificing efficient government. It will be well for the state if its officers and candidates for public office set themselves seriously to work to bring about a reorganization of the state government along these lines."

Manifestly it is up to the coming legislature to set a good example for the various state departments, and incidentally it will be in order for the coming state republican convention to pledge the taxpayers of Vermont a move in the direction of economy in state expenditures.

What Would Hughes Have Done?

(A. L. Wolbarst in New York Times, Sept. 16.)

Your leading editorial article today asks What Would Mr. Hughes Have Done? referring to the events leading up to the passage of the eight-hour law. And the inference you draw is that he could not have done otherwise than President Wilson did.

What Mr. Hughes would have done none can say, but what he could have done and should have done, as most honest men believe, is this: He should have informed the brotherhood chiefs that their threat to tie up the roads, with all the suffering that it would entail on an innocent nation, was an unthinkable act, and that he would not for a moment say a word or do an act that might encourage them in the belief that such a "hold-up" might succeed. He could have told them that, since the railroads were for arbitration, they owed it to the public to submit their case to unprejudiced arbitration. If they then refused he could have told them and warned them that their act was an act not for short of treason to the state, and that the people and the administration would not permit such treason to go unpunished. And he could have told them to go ahead and do their worst, warning them that he would use every ounce of power possessed by the government to crush them in their nefarious scheme. He could have told them he would see that the railroads were protected to the fullest degree in running their trains, and that any man caught interfering with such trains would incur the wrath of an outraged nation and would suffer the extreme penalty of the law. He could have told them he would look up the law and see whether such leaders could not be punished for conspiracy against the common welfare, and he could have handed them an ultimatum in four words: "Arbitrate or defend yourselves."

Up the Hill and Down.

(Rutland Herald.)

Apparently no one knows exactly what is being done with the Vermont regiment at Fort Ethan Allen. One day he information comes forth that the recruits have been ordered to Eagle Pass; the next that the entire regiment has been ordered home. The latest information seems to be that the whole command will shortly be returned to the fort and presumably mustered out of the federal service in due time. If the war department had carefully

designed a scheme to injure the morale of the Vermont National Guard, to make the work of its officers hard and discourage enlistments, it could hardly have done more than it has done in the past month or six weeks.

The officers of the regiments are keeping their mouths shut, but once the men return to private life there is certain to be a tale told somewhere of official incompetency and executive vacillation that will make the "eyebrows jingle" and the highbrows execute convulsion fits.

Let it be understood that the blame for this should be placed where it belongs; not on the men, the company or regimental officers or possibly on the federal officers themselves, but firmly, unmistakably and with "pitiless publicity" on Woodrow Wilson.

The Herald has said something like this before, and, once the real facts are known, it anticipates that a protest will arise from Maine to Oregon and from Canada to the Rio Grande that will have a very distinct part in the retirement to private life, for cause, of the present Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States.

What Is the Answer?

(Swanton Courier)

The hottest senatorial fight on record is ended. The three-cornered scrap is over. Now the good people of Vermont are privileged to enjoy a rest. By the overwhelming figures of Senator Page's vote, the junior senator is re-nominated in a way that leaves no doubt as to the fact that Page is the people's choice.

Vermonters said plainly enough that they are positive in their intentions to preserve the good old customs of regarding faithful public servants, of keeping her senatorial sons in Washington as long as they are fit and behave as they should. Vermonters said plainly enough that they believe in gaining prestige by virtue of service, that they do not care to use the Vermont senatorship as a plaything, that they positively will not gratify personal political ambitions with big things at stake. Vermonters were very emphatic in all this.

The people have done what they thought was right and Senator Page should feel very proud indeed that Vermont was so flat-footed in respect to the voters' wishes. No doubt he does. Congratulations to Mr. Page.

The men of Franklin county, too, have every reason to feel elated over the fact that the Green Mountain boys believe in play and a square deal. They should feel elated because when Senator Page retires, Franklin county, you know, will be somewhat interested in his successor. The way is paved.

A Primary Weakness.

(Boston Transcript.)

The primary system achieved the nomination of La Follette in Wisconsin by Democrats and Socialists, and the St. Albans Daily Messenger intimates that the recent senatorial issue in Vermont was not settled entirely by the Republican voters of that state. "Vermont," says the Messenger, "the voter gets ballots carrying each party list, and he can cross party lines effectively and without being detected." It wants to know whether there is "any satisfactory way of keeping the Democrat on his own side of the fence." Perhaps it was assumed by the Vermont legislators, when they made the law, that there were not enough Democrats in that state to make any difference. However that may be, the problem of keeping party votes on their own side of the fence may be solved by restricting the vote in any particular party primary to those who have enrolled themselves the year before as members of that party. Such a restriction does not interfere with the liberty of any man to change his politics or to vote in the secondary election for whomsoever he pleases. But it does prevent Democrats from selecting Republican candidates, and Republicans from selecting Democratic candidates. If party government is to be continued at all, the integrity of the parties' councils must be asserted and maintained.

Detroit's Marvelous Growth.

(Burlington News.)

The rapid increase in Detroit's population is due, not only to natural advantages, but to a certain progressive spirit of spirit which is but rarely found. The natural advantages, however, were not greater than those possessed by many other cities, most of which are still lagging far behind.

The increase in 10 years from 200,000 to 800,000 inhabitants is very unusual, even for American cities, and probably morals can be drawn to fit Burlington.

While this city does not possess the best shipping facilities for every manufacturing article, it is by no means an undesirable location. It is a little more remote from the port of New York, but the opening of the new canal, a modest investment might very easily make Burlington the center of a great inland waterways traffic between Montreal and New York. There is room for more manufacturing. The woolen business has prospered here, and there is no reason why shoes and many other articles could not be manufactured advantageously.

Georgia Boys Making Money.

(St. Johnsbury Caledonian.)

The boys of Georgia are raising thousands of pigs and make a profit of over \$20 on each pig. Probably it does not cost so much to raise a pig in Georgia as it does in Vermont but Vermont boys would do well to learn the Georgia boys' methods and see if they cannot make a tidy sum right at home. Raising pigs at a profit makes more good farmers for Vermont than columns of good advice.

Cause and Effect.

(Rutland Herald.)

The Brattleboro Reformer hits a nail so hard on the head in the following that it nearly makes the nail red-hot: Let it not be forgotten that Newport, the home of Arthur Rich of affidavit fame, was one of the few towns to go for Fletcher.

The average woman swallows flattery just as a baby swallows buttons—regardless of the trouble that may follow. Twins occur about once in every 1,000 births.

THE KIDNAPER



RANN-DOM REELS

Howard L. Rann

"Of shoes and ships - and sealing wax - of cabbages - & kings"

KEEPING UP WITH THE CROWD

Keeping up with the crowd is an attempt to stretch a \$2,000 income over a \$5,000 expense account.

One of the first things a young married man encounters is a stern refusal on the part of his weekly salary to lap around the monthly bills and have anything left for gasoline. This is because anybody who has muscular strength enough to sign a relay of pink promissory notes can own an automobile and throw dust in the eyes of neighbors who do not buy until they could see where the money for an extra tire on the rim was coming from.

One of the best tests of pluck and endurance a young married couple can have is to mingle in a crowd of plutocratic companions without wanting to pawn all of the wedding presents in order to keep up. The greatest treasure on earth is a wife who has social ambitions, but who does not find it necessary to dress like a style show model in order to get invited out. High society recognizes money, but there is a brand which would rather have a few brains along with it, and it costs less to carry brains than it does diamond tiaras and chiffon velvet wraps.

Keeping up with the crowd in a small town is just as difficult as it is

[Protected by The Adams Newspaper Service]

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

MARY GRAHAM BONNER

BROWNIE'S COMPOSITION.

"A little girl once had a Composition to write in School," said Daddy, "and there was a Prize offered for the best one."

"This little girl, whose name was Kitty, was very anxious to win the Prize. 'I shall work so hard over it,' she said to herself."

"Now one afternoon it began to rain and it was not at all nice out-of-doors to play, but some of her friends came to her house and asked her to take a good, long walk with them."

"I can't go," she said. "Why? they all asked in surprise. 'Because,' she answered, 'I want to write my Composition.'"

"Oh, nonsense, come with us," one of the girls said. "You don't have to have that Composition written for days and days—almost two weeks. You'd better have a good time now and think about it later."

"But after a little more urging and coaxing they left her."

"Kitty sat for a long time thinking. She wished she had gone with her friends. It would have been all right to write it later—just as they were going to do. Why had she thought she could do a better one if she took more time working over it? She would



And Then They Told Her.

have felt far more like writing a Composition—she now thought—if she had taken a walk.

"She put her hand to her head and

SEEK THE GOOD IN THIS WORLD, and among the many good things you will find life insurance. Send for a description of our plans. National Life Ins. Co. of Vt. (Mutual) 67th year.—ALBERT C. LAIRD, Special Agent, 8 Crosby Block.

SAYS TALL HORSES LACK ENDURANCE

Little Four-Year-Old Arab, Kingfisher, Outlasts the Big Ones in Pursuit of Villa.

The return of the Arab stallion Kingfisher from Mexico, looking about as well as when he went out in pursuit of Pancho Villa, has revived the old controversy among army officers and horsemen of the border relative to the merits of big horses and little ones for campaigning in the caucous belt. Kingfisher is the four-year-old colt that Colonel Spencer Borden of Fall River, Mass., presented to Major Frank Tompkins, of the Twelfth cavalry, about a year ago, with a view to testing the suitability of the Arab horse for army work, and that Major Tompkins rode all through the long, hard chase after Villa. His dam, Halcyn, won the endurance ride promoted by the Morgan Horse club, from Fort Ethan Allen to White River Junction, a few years ago. She is now doing service as a saddle horse in Central Park, New York. Both mare and colt are under fifteen hands high.

Writing from Douglas, Ariz., to Major C. A. Benton of New York, Major J. G. Harbord of the First cavalry says concerning the performance of Kingfisher:—

"I think you will be interested in the enclosed clipping from the Douglas evening paper. I think the fellow is a fair about some of the things he says, but what with a view to the big horses playing out and Major Tompkins' Arab coming through so well is substantiated by Major J. A. Ryan, Thirteenth cavalry, who has told us the same thing, and says Tompkins' Arab came through looking about as well as when he went in, and that he is the only horse in the command that did."

The clipping is from the Douglas Daily International and is headed "Big Horses Worthless," it says:—

"The cavalry horses were a mistake. It was proved conclusively that the large, big bred horses so zealously advocated by Colonel Allen and other army officers are next to worthless on a real march. Without baled hay and oats three times a day they sicken and die like invalids. They walk or trot with their heads turned to the sky, stepping on every stone in the road that could be stumbled over. Turn them out in some nice grass and they won't eat it, but will hunt around for a hay chute. But you can't carry baled hay on that kind of a trip. They are not accustomed to hobbling, and will break their necks if hobbles are placed on them. Give them a chance to walk over the edge of a precipice and they will do it. Major Tompkins went into Mexico on an Arab stud. He proved to be the finest animal I ever saw for snick work; tougher, stronger, more spirited than the native pony. He was the snappiest horse in the camp, but ate less and drank less than any other."

UNIONS OPPOSE HUGHES.

Engineers, Conductors and Firemen Urged to Support Mr. Wilson.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21.—Urging that labor support President Wilson in his campaign for re-election W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has sent out a bulletin in which it was urgently requested that the position taken by President Wilson and both branches of congress be not forgotten and that all members use every honorable means to retain in office regardless of partisan belief those who have proven their loyalty to the cause of labor."

Similar bulletins have been prepared by Warren S. Stone of the engineers, A. B. Garretson of the conductors and W. S. Carter of the firemen.

The official organ of the trainmen, The Railroad Trainman, will present an editorial in his coming issue attacking the attitude of Charles E. Hughes on the eight-hour day law and urging organized labor to support Wilson.

BACK BROKEN; LIVED 2 YEARS.

Henry Tolapke Dies at Eastview After Three Operations.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 21.—After living two years with a broken back Henry Tolapke died in the Westchester county hospital at Eastview. Over a year ago a delicate operation was performed on the patient so that it was possible to remove him from the United hospital at Port Chester to Eastview. He was paralyzed from his head down, but after the operation was able to sit up in a wheel chair. Late in July, 1914, Tolapke, an employee of Louis B. Rolston of Purchase, N. Y., was struck by an automobile owned by Assistant Fire Chief Esler on Main street, White Plains. For six months he lingered between life and death, and for months he was kept in a plaster paris cast. Three operations in all were performed on his spine. Tolapke was cheerful up to the time of his death.

THIS FISH STORY A BIRD.

Angler's Friends Won't Swallow Yarn That Rooster Took Bait.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 21.—Fred Laux of Bloomfield is a faithful church member who hitherto has had an excellent reputation, and after all, it could have happened. So it is really unfair for his friends to shun him, as they do, since he first told the story of his fishing trip this morning.

The story: "I didn't have a bite all the time I was at the lake. Returning, I met some friends along the road and stopped to talk. I loaned my rod against a tree. When I was ready to go on, I picked it up and felt a tug at the other end. The reel began to sing and considerable line ran out. I followed the line, and there, upon my honor gentlemen, was a fat white rooster who had swallowed the bait and incidentally the hook. It cost me \$1.50 for the rooster, and do you know—"

But no one stayed to hear the rest of it.

If a man ever wishes he had been born a woman it is when he observes the foolish acts of other men.

New York state has 251 savings and loan associations.

ADVERTISE IN THE REFORMER.